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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL

HOOLIGANISM CALLED CAUSE OF MORE SERIOUS CRIMES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 3

[A. Rekunkob, first deputy USSR prosecutor general, comments on readers' letters: "We Cannot Be Reconciled With This"]

[Text] Issue 74 of IZVESTIYA (1979) carried a letter from fitter A. Ryabukhin, a deputy of the Groznenskiy City Soviet, under the heading "We Cannot Be Reconciled With This." The deputy wrote that measures provided for by a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree are not always applied in full measure in a number of instances to those who disturb public order. This letter elicited a broad response from the readers. Angrily inveighing against those who disturb law and order, the authors of the letters also cite instances of hooligans escaping liability. Many of the responses propose concrete measures which should be adopted to put a stop to hooliganism (some of the hundreds of letters were published in issue 116 of IZVESTIYA).

People's Deputy Comrade Ryabukhin raised a very important and topical question in his letter. And the concerned response to his letter from the readers is understandable.

In their overwhelming majority Soviet people are selfless workers with a lofty understanding of their civic duty who are intolerant of everything that is offensive to our way of life and who cannot reconcile themselves with those who disturb public order. They are deeply angered by even individual manifestations of dissoluteness, drunkenness, dishonesty, money-grubbing and indiscipline. This position ensues from the very essence of the socialist society and the Soviet way of life.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress that "democracy is unrealizable without discipline and firm public order." The CPSU Central

Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Education Work" puts drunkenness and hooliganism among the ugly vestiges of the past against which a systematic, purposeful and implacable struggle should be waged.

A great deal of work has been and is being performed in our country on the struggle against infringements of the law as a whole, including hooliganism. The successes here are indisputable. Since 1922 crime has been reduced in our country several times over, although the population has increased in this time by 120 million. These results were made possible primarily as a consequence of the liquidation of such fundamental causes of crime inherent in the capitalist social systems as man's exploitation of man, social and racial inequality, hunger, poverty and so forth.

In the system of state measures aimed at eradicating crime an important place is occupied by the work of the organs which directly stand guard over legality and law and order--the militia, the prosecutor's office and the courts. And the attention displayed to these organs and to the shortcomings in their activity by the citizens and the mass information media is natural. Critical observations render us great assistance in improving our work.

However, I cannot fully agree with the subhead prefacing Comrade Ryabukhin's letter--"The Evil of Hooliganism and the Forgotten Law." The law on the struggle against hooliganism has not been forgotten, it is in effect, and those who disturb public order feel the pull force of it.

It is another matter that it is far from always and everywhere that sufficiently effective use is made of the legal means of eradicating hooliganism. A number of places has not yet managed to overcome a campaign-style approach to the struggle against hooliganism and an underestimation of the significance of daily, purposeful and unrelenting work in this direction.

The law is not always applied correctly: sometimes persons who have committed an act of hooliganism punishable as a criminal offense are punished under administrative law--a fine, short-term detention. Instances are also encountered, unfortunately, of certain militia workers failing to react or reacting incorrectly to citizens' warning signals regarding hooligan occurrences.

The citizens' warning signals are for us prosecutors an important source of information on the status of legality and grounds for the organization of the appropriate checks. And when the instances are corroborated, the prosecutor's office and the higher internal affairs organs adopt the most decisive measures to put a stop to the violations of the law. We fully agree with the opinion of those readers who believe that the people called upon to fight against violations of the law do not themselves have a right to violate it. And we abide by this principle unswervingly in our work.

The danger of hooliganism is not confined to the specific consequences of the perpetrated act. Hooliganism represents fertile ground for even more serious crimes. The readers' letters published by IZVESTIYA cited convincing examples of the social danger of hooliganism.

Impunity has a demoralizing effect and makes the hooligan more brazen and encourages him. This is why it is important not to overlook a single act of hooliganism.

In many of the letters (published and unpublished) which I read the readers propose concrete measures of struggle against hooliganism. Many of these proposals deserve the utmost attention. They include punishing the criminals with the full severity of the law; putting a stop to the slightest deviations from the rules of law and morality to prevent more serious crime; developing cultural-educational work more extensively at the place of residence, particularly with the young people; and so forth.

However, as can be seen from the letters, certain readers have an overly simplified understanding of the problem of eradicating hooliganism. It is their thinking that it is sufficient merely to increase the punishment, and that will be an end to the evil. These readers are, I believe, well-intentioned. But crime is not a simple phenomenon. And struggle against it is not as simple as it appears to some. We proceed in our work from the fact that it is not the brutality but the inevitability of the punishment in combination with an entire package of socioeconomic and educative measures which is the sole correct path of struggle against crime. What has been said does not, of course, deny that the full force of Soviet law should be applied to malicious violators of public order.

And yet the effective eradication of hooliganism means primarily the elimination of the causes and conditions contributing to it. And we have to mention drunkenness here. The absolute majority of acts of hooliganism are perpetrated in a state of intoxication. There is a direct dependence between the intensiveness of the consumption of alcohol and criminal behavior. As an analysis shows, those convicted of criminal offenses spent four times more on alcoholic beverages than the average consumption figures. A considerable proportion (up to 50 percent) of conflicts which result in a serious crime occur between persons who abuse alcohol and lead an antisocial way of life. It begins with the notorious "do you respect me?" and ends in a crime, and at times it is impossible to say in advance who will be the criminal and who the victim.

It regrettably has to be mentioned that in places in our country there still exists an unduly magnanimous attitude toward drunkards. Seats are sympathetically given up for them on buses, and a blind eye is often turned to absenteeism and violations of labor discipline. Matters sometimes reach the point where drunkards are even encouraged. Gorodov, a worker at the "Kuzgandaul" Trust Wood-Working Combine, ended up in a medical and

sobering-up room. But despite this, on the basis of a joint decision of the administration and trade union committee his photograph was shortly after placed on the Board of Honor. Yet Gorodov continued his hard drinking, on the job also.

Studies show that in certain cities one out of every 10 domestic crimes against the person is committed when the convicted person should have been at work. What at first glance unexpected twists may be seen in the problem of eliminating the conditions contribution to crimes being committed. Insuring proper labor discipline is, it transpires, also an important part of the prevention of infringements of the law.

That is why it is important to take advantage of the entire package of measures provided for by the law for influencing drunkards and hooligans, not confining ourselves here to certain one-sided measures. Public condemnation and the severe impartial word of a comrade sometimes mean more than other administrative measures. It is precisely the labor collectives which have the leading role in shaping a conscious, responsible attitude toward the performance of his duties in each of their members.

But it also happens that a worker ends up in a medical and sobering-up room and has perpetrated an act of petty hooliganism, but an indifferent and sometimes sympathetic attitude is adopted toward this in the collective. The comrades' courts of shops 3, 7, 8 and 10 of the "Kommunar" Plant, which is in Permskaya Oblast, have not conducted a single session for a year, although matters there concerning the observance of labor and public discipline are far from brilliant. Under such conditions it is hardly possible to speak of the creation of a united front of struggle against absentees, drunkards and disturbers of public order.

A definite trend has been observed. In many cities and centers of population where the energetic actions of the citizens and militia are actively putting a stop to acts of hooliganism in public places the rowdy finds himself a "safety valve" in his own apartment. Here, of course, it is more difficult to monitor his behavior, but it is perfectly possible. A study of crimes against the person made in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast showed that in more than one-half of the cases where crimes had been committed in the sphere of family-domestic relations the conflict situations had lasted for more than 6 months. In approximately 50 percent of the cases the antisocial behavior of the convicted person prior to the crime was known either to the public at the place of residence or work or to the enterprise administration. But measures to liquidate the conflicts were adopted in by no means all cases where they were needed.

Certain readers believe that the entire struggle against hooliganism should be assumed by the militia and justice organs. I have attempted to show above that the problem of the struggle against hooliganism is a complex problem. But, evidently, the following must also be mentioned. Article 65 of the USSR Constitution proclaims it the duty of USSR citizens to be

irreconcilable with antisocial actions and to contribute to the utmost to the protection of public order. And it is a question here not only of an inner dislike of all kinds of deviations from the law but of the citizens' active, energetic participation in insuring public order.

The practice of the work of the volunteer public order squads, comrades' courts and other public organizations convincingly shows how beneficent is their influence on maintaining public order, forestalling infringements of the law and reeducating individual offenders. And it is necessary to galvanize the public to the utmost in the business of strengthening socialist law and order. Incidentally, we have thousands and thousands of centers of population where for a long time now there have been absolutely no criminal acts and where hooliganism has been done away with. It is clear that it would hardly be possible to arrive at such a position without the support of the community and the entire population.

IZVESTIYA has raised a very important question which disturbs all Soviet people. The responses to the deputy's letter testify to this: both those that have been published and those which the editorial office continues to receive. This is yet further confirmation of our Soviet people's active position in life. And there is no doubt that with common efforts we will succeed in considerably strengthening law and order.

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REGIONAL

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEECH OUTLINES POLITICAL EDUCATION WORK

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 May 79 pp 1-3

[Speech by P. Grishkyavichus to Plenum of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization To Increase the Effectiveness of Communist Education in Light of the Demands of the 25th CPSU Congress of the Party and the Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee 'On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work'"]

[Excerpts] The historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress are having a vast and ever-growing influence on acceleration of the development of Soviet society along the path of progress, and on raising the cultural level and the communist consciousness of the workers. Their revolutionary creative spirit, the scientifically backed ideas have become a large force, a powerful stimulus of social development, of formation of the new man. The time which has passed since the congress convincingly shows that the path we are following is the correct, Leninist path.

With a feeling of great pride in the Leninist Communist Party, in their socialist state the workers of the republic, just as all Soviet people, approve the work of the April 1979 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. Reigning in the cities and villages is a vast political and labor upswing, close solidarity around the native Communist Party.

A huge impression was made on all of us, the participants in the Plenum and the session, the laboring masses, by the speeches of comrade L.I. Brezhnev in which were advanced the major statements and conclusions about the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the directions of improvement in the work of all soviets of people's deputies. The Plenum and the session reinforced still more the inviolable unity of the party and the nation.

Unanimously elected at the session was the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee comrade M.I. Brezhnev. This is an event of vast historical significance. The fact that comrade L.I. Brezhnev was again elected Chairman of the Presidium

of the USSR Supreme Soviet is evidence of his vast prestige, general recognition of his outstanding service to the party, the Soviet state and the people. Unanimously formed at the session was the Soviet government--USSR Council of Ministers. All the work of the Plenum and the session is a program of concrete actions, clearcut landmarks of further realization of the decisions of the 25th party congress.

New ways for successful fulfillment of these grand missions of our party were disclosed in the recently adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work." Noted in it is that "the building in the USSR of a developed socialist society, the huge growth in the material and spiritual potential of the country, the successes of the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of nations have created broad possibilities for realization of the program goals of our party in the area of formation of the communist consciousness of the people." The resolution obliges us henceforth with inexhaustible energy to impart to all workers high moral substance, devotion to the socialist homeland, to the noble ideals of communism, systematically to teach a communist attitude to labor and social property, fully to eliminate the vestiges of bourgeois views and habits, consistently to foster an all-round and harmoniously developed personality.

Submitted today for the discussion of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania was the question of increasing the effectiveness of ideological work, to the unconditional solution of which we are bound by the indicated resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and other documents of the party on questions of ideological work. We must in a businesslike way, comprehensively discuss what has been attained in the republic in one of the major sectors of party activity in the course of fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and outline concrete measures for a significant improvement in the education of the new man.

Militance of Political Education Work--An Important Task of the Party Organization

It is noted in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee that the 25th party congress worked out a clear political policy, strategy and tactics for a further movement toward communism, it determined clearly the basic directions of ideological work at the present stage. The congress pointed out the way to raise the ideological level and the effectiveness of this work--a complex approach to setting up the whole business of education: the guarantee of close unity of political, labor and moral education taking into account the features of different groups of workers.

The paramount tasks regarding improving the effectiveness of the party's ideological and educational activity were disclosed in the two-volume work by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "Urgent Problems of Ideological Work of the CPSU," which was also issued in Lithuanian. It is difficult to

overestimate all the significance of the books of memoirs by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Land," which have been distinguished by the Lenin Prize. These and other works by L.I. Brezhnev work well for the party, they actively contribute to the formation of the personality, to development of an active life position among the Soviet people.

The works of comrade L.I. Brezhnev were widely discussed at meetings of the republic aktiv, in city and rayon party organizations. They have helped more deeply to understand the essence of the complex approach to the communist education of the workers, taking into account the demands of the party to raise the level of ideological work among the masses, to be armed with the most effective methods and forms of setting it up.

Of important significance for raising the effectiveness of ideological work is the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Implementation by the Orsk City Committee of the CPSU of the Complex Solution of Problems of Ideological Educational Work." In accordance with its demands the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has analyzed carefully the work of the party organization of the Leninskiy district of the city of Vilnius, and has outlined concrete measures for further improving the effectiveness of the whole system of communist education. Questions of a complex approach to ideological work at the present time were discussed at their plenums by 18 city committees and rayon committees of the party, and by 20 at meetings of the bureaus. Prepared and conducted carefully, in a businesslike way were the plenums of the Vilnius and Klaypada city committees, the Varenskiy, Ukmergskiy and Rokishkskiy rayon committees of the party.

The working out of problems of educating the workers, and the improvement of the work were greatly aided by the All-Union scientific and practical conference which discussed questions of complex solution of the tasks of communist education, at which a speech was presented by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the party comrade V.V. Grishin. According to the materials of the conference, held in the republic were seminar meetings of ideological workers of different categories. The questions of a complex approach to education were analyzed in depth at many report and election party meetings, at city and rayon party conferences.

As a result of the work done, the whole system of communist education of workers, a leading place in which belongs to ideological political education, became still more purposeful in the republic.

Attention to Formation of Communist Moral Fiber

The party organization of the republic is conducting a great deal of work in the ideological and political education of the workers. An inestimable role in improvement of its organization, enrichment of the content, improvement of the forms and methods of work, and increasing the influence

on the masses was played by the preparation and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the discussion of the new Constitutions of the USSR and the Lithuanian SSR, publication of the Complete Collected Works of V.I. Lenin in Lithuanian, and measures devoted to the 60th anniversary of establishment of Soviet rule in Lithuania and formation of the Communist Party of Lithuania. Especially strengthened was the theoretical training of communists, komsomol members and non-party members.

In fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Tasks of Party Training in Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the Central Committee, city committees and rayon committees of the party, and primary party organizations adopted a number of measures for increasing the scope and improving political education, for improving its quality and effectiveness. A systematic rise in their political level has become the daily standard of life not only for communists, but also for many workers in the republic. Now being trained in the system of political and economic education are about 50 percent of the number of those employed in the national economy, that is, three times more than in the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

However these positive changes in the system of Marxist-Leninist education are hardly grounds for reassurance. Still not all leading workers are participating actively in the propaganda of ideas of the Communist Party. The formal, educative attitude toward political training has not been overcome everywhere. Not all the lessons have become an effective means of ideological and political training of the students. Such shortcomings are especially characteristic for certain political schools and theoretical seminars of the city of Kapsukas, and Kretingskiy, Shirvintski and Lazdiyskiy rayons.

The ministries and departments should give greater attention to the ideological and political training of economic leaders, of engineering and technical personnel and specialists, and all workers. There are many shortcomings, for instance, in the organizations subordinate to the Ministry of Domestic Services for the Public. The people often complain about the quality of the services rendered, and the low level of performing services. One of the major causes for this situation is that at many combines for domestic services to the public ideological education work has been neglected, and political education is poorly organized. Such omissions exist also at enterprises and in organizations of the ministries of rural construction and local industry.

It is known that the guarantee of success in theoretical training is the skilled cadres of propaganda specialists. At the present time almost all propagandists in party education have a higher education, good theoretical and methods training. However we have no right to forget that today especially high demands are being placed before the propaganda workers. All party committees and primary party organizations must constantly see to their training. It is necessary for the division of propaganda and

agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the city committees and rayon committees of the party to work out a system of measures making it possible constantly and flexibly to inform the propaganda workers about the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, about the situation in the corresponding sectors of production, the cities, rayons and collectives. The party committees should in the future improve the quality make-up of the ideological cadres. There is no way to justify that only 60 percent of the leaders of schools of economic education and schools of communist labor have a higher education.

The Central Committee of the Leninist Communist Youth Union of Lithuania must take stricter charge of the quality make-up of the propagandists of komzomol political training, of their activity in the collectives of working youth, and strengthen the movement of the tutors. In this matter too the komzomol should be given the necessary assistance on the part of city and rayon committees of the party, and all primary party organizations.

In fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Status and Measures for Improving Lecture Propaganda" much has been done in the cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, Shyauliy, Alitus, and in the Anikshchyayskiy, Kretingskiy, Mazheykskiy, Panevezhskiy, Plungeskiy and other rayons, especially with respect to the organization of lecture agencies, thematic evenings, and evenings of questions and answers. However causing great concern is that the intensity of the lecture work is uneven, that there still are collectives in which the word of the lecturer is rarely heard. Thus, in Shilutskiy, Vil'nyusskiy, Kel'meskiy and certain other rayons on the average per 1,000 residents in a year two-fold fewer lectures are given than in Skudasskiy, Anikshchyayskiy and Kupishkaskiy rayons. This is a serious shortcoming in the activity of city committees and rayon committees of the party and the Znaniye society. It is necessary to see to it that the lectures are given regularly, that their quality is improved systematically. It is necessary to improve the leadership of the people's universities, and more effectively to improve the quality of the courses given in them.

In fulfilling the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the city committees and rayon committees of the party, and the primary party organizations have begun to give more attention to oral political agitation. Participating in it more and more actively are the managerial workers, and specialists in the national economy. The workers have given a positive evaluation of the unified political days held in the cities of Kaunas, and Panevezhis, in Utenskiy, Ukmergskiy, Kapsuksnyy, Kel'meskiy, Kokishkaskiy and other rayons.

In the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work" it is stressed that it is necessary to react flexibly to the problems which spring up in life. It should be a rule: not one question troubling the workers should remain unanswered. At the center of the lecture and mass-political work should be the most vital questions of domestic and international life, the

struggle for increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of work, strengthening discipline and organization, the fostering of irreconcilability toward antisocial manifestations, harmful ideology and morals.

Here the main thing has been and remains the daily, living many-sided link between the party and the masses. The party organizations, depending on the whole large and militant aktiv for mass agitation work, are called upon constantly to strengthen and expand these ties, to analyze thoroughly all sources of information, carefully to study proposals and critical remarks from the workers, and opportunely to draw the necessary conclusion from them. This is a necessary condition and direction for increasing the effectiveness of ideological and political education work.

In further improving the quality of this work a significantly greater role should be played by visual agitation, which now often still does not have enough flexibility and purposefulness. In certain cities and rayons the visual agitation has become out of date, it is not esthetic and, of course, does not have the due influence.

An integral and major component of ideological-political education is the propaganda of the idea of socialist patriotism and internationalism, the training of the workers in the revolutionary, battle and labor traditions of the party and the people.

During the years of Soviet rule there has been a radical change in the spiritual make-up of the population of the republic. The socialist way of life, the wise Leninist national policy of the Communist Party, the active and purposeful activity of the party in all spheres of construction of the new society in many ways contributed to consolidating in their consciousness and behavior the principles of socialist patriotism and internationalism. The workers in the republic, just as the whole country, are proud of all the significant successes of our multinational homeland. They are fully resolved to multiply and defend them.

As is known, many party documents have been adopted in which there is an exhaustive and in-depth analysis of the questions of international and patriotic education. Very significant is the republic scientific and practical conference held at the end of last year. The theme of the conference was "The Contemporary Ideological Struggle and Questions of International and Patriotic Education of the Republic's Population in Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." Having generalized the results of the conference, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania passed concrete recommendations. It is important to implement them consistently, persistently to improve the international and patriotic education of the republic's population.

In all practical activity we should henceforth be guided steadfastly by the principle that nationalistic prejudices are very tenacious, that they

are held firmly in the psychology and consciousness of certain people, even when there no longer are objective premises for any kind of antagonism in national interrelations. This principle is especially important because vestiges of the past are actively roused by reactionary strata of the imperialist countries.

Never forget that namely in those collectives where political education work is conducted poorly, with not enough direction, where due attention is not given to the spiritual growth of each person, especially of the youth, namely there hostile ideology can have an influence on people who have not been toughened.

Our Soviet society strongly and firmly first and foremost is the consciousness and solidarity, the ideological-political unity of the people. Therefore the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has never tolerated and will not tolerate anything that may cause even the smallest detriment to this unity, it has decisively fought and will fight against any nationalistic feelings. We will continue actively to improve the established system of communist education, we will always in a principled way strive so that all means of ideological action will skillfully inculcate noble international convictions and feelings of the people, raise them as genuine Soviet patriots, consistent internationalists. In the future we must give especial attention to the international and patriotic education of the youth, to its class tempering.

The recently adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee obliges us to foster in all Soviet people a feeling of pride in the socialist fatherland, the indestructible fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, respect for the national property and the national culture, implacability toward any manifestations of nationalism.

In striving for this work always to be effective, we must still more actively publicize the great historic conquests of socialism. Socialist Lithuania is an integral component of the unified general Soviet mighty national economic complex. Only thanks to the all-conquering force of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR have the successes of the Lithuanian people in economic and cultural construction become possible. It is necessary convincingly to demonstrate also that indisputable fact that only in the years of Soviet rule have the necessary conditions been created for the true flourishing of all the peoples of our homeland, the free expression of their thoughts and feelings, the development of their own culture in the native language. The national policy of the Communist Party has constantly guaranteed and does guarantee the free development of the languages of the peoples of the USSR, the full freedom for each citizen of the country to speak, to raise and educate the children in any language.

We are rightfully proud of the growing humanitarian culture of the population of the republic, of the achievements in the study of Lithuanian language and literature. In the years of Soviet rule formed and

strengthened have been the centers of Lithuanian studies in the Academy of Sciences and the university, the 400th anniversary of which we will mark solemnly this year. Also prepared have been such fundamental works as a four-volume history of Lithuanian literature, a three-volume grammar of the modern Lithuanian language, and already published are 11 volumes of a dictionary of the Lithuanian language, and the first volume of an Atlas of the Lithuanian Language. Considerable research has been done on the dialects and the history of the Lithuanian language, and published and being published are many works on questions of the refinement of speech.

These and other achievements in the study of the Lithuanian language and literature create the most favorable conditions for improving the teaching of Lithuanian language and literature in the schools of the republic. In the study plans a sufficient number of hours is set aside for mastery of these subjects. It is necessary only skillfully to use them for the purpose of communist education of the pupils.

All the historical experience of our country in the field of national relations is graphically confirmed by the dialectical interrelation, discovered by V.I. Lenin and subsequently reinforced by the Communist Party, in the development of the national languages and the Russian language as a language of inter-nation communication and strengthening of the friendship of peoples. The Russian language is the most important means of communication of the Soviet peoples. It opens broad paths into the treasure-house of science and culture not only of the Russian but also of other peoples, and also world science and culture. Therefore it is very important that the young people, receiving a secondary education, master perfectly not only Lithuanian, but also the Russian language, which is increasingly being studied independently by more and more people throughout the world.

As is known, every refined person strives to know several languages. In seeing to the refinement of speech, it is important in the schools of general education, the vocational and technical schools, secondary specialized educational establishments and vuzes to improve also the teaching of foreign languages, to strengthen its practical direction.

We feel that such an attitude toward the teaching of different languages is the correct one, and it is necessary firmly to follow this path in the future.

In the republic much has been done to incorporate in everyday life the socialist traditions instead of the old, obsolete ones. It is necessary to conduct this work purposefully in the future as well. It is the duty of party organizations actively to strengthen the socialist way of life, regularly to put into practice new rites and in the future insistently to wage the struggle against any manifestations of national limitations and conceit. It is necessary more decisively to see to it that the repertoire of ethnographic ensembles and other collectives of artistic performers, that all the work of regional studies specialists of the

...with modern lines, that they more actively to the solution of the tasks of international proletarian education.

The effectiveness of ideological and political education work greatly depends on how actively we foster a scientific world outlook in the workers. For this reason in the future it is necessary to increase the attention of party, regional and trade union organizations, scientific institutions and scientific establishments to atheistic education of the population. It is necessary to strive everywhere to strengthen the interconnection of atheistic and international work, to increase its effectiveness.

In the work for ideological and political training of the workers in the republic it is always necessary to consider that imperialism, the ideology of antisocialism, and also their minions from the strata of the reactionary Lithuanian emigration will continue to try to develop subversive political activity, to slander socialism.

Antisoviet propaganda is agitated on an international scale and is directed in the main at state policy. Widely used in the battle with our socialism are different concepts of the antisocialists, the "rightist" and "leftist" revisionists. The antisoviet, antisocialist bourgeois propaganda is actively fostered by the Peking rulers who occupy the left reactionary position in the camp of anti-socialism. The Maoist leaders of Peking take up with the reactionary strata of imperialism a common front in the struggle against the progressive forces of the world revolutionary process.

Under these conditions it is very important to strengthen the offensive character of our propaganda and agitation, to see to the ideological upbringing of each person. It is necessary with all decisiveness to expose the imperialist abominations of the "cold war," of aggravation of international tensions, arms races, threatening to put the world on the edge of a nuclear catastrophe, to reveal the antinational, antisoviet, antisocialist character of modern capitalism, the predatory character of the policy of imperialism, the true make-up of the hypocritical defenders of "rights" to "freedom." It is necessary still more actively to expose the imperialist, anti-peace course of the Peking rulers, their aggressive policy, their closeness with the forces of imperialism, reaction and fascism, and importantly to give a fitting rebuff to the ideological diversions of imperialism and its minions, to wage a persistent struggle against any form of opportunism and revisionism. We must always remember that this is a struggle of two incompatible ideologies and outlooks. There is no place in it for neutrality and compromises.

It is pointed out in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee to support the underground political and ideological activity of the Lithuanian underground, his malicious slander against socialism, the antisocialist activity, the rightist ideological unity of its ranks, the deep ideological and political wickedness of each Soviet person, his readiness to sacrifice the revolutionary gains of socialism."

Increasingly positive changes have been outlined in coordination of the work of the social scientists of the republic in the direction of their efforts for complex study of the urgent problems of communist training of different groups of the population, the diverse ideological activity of the party organizations, the strategy and tactics of modern anticommunism. A definite role in this was played by the creation of the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law in the system of the republic Academy of Sciences, the formation of certain problems groups in departments of social sciences, and the improvement of publishing activity. However the workers in the social sciences should be more flexible, they should study more actively the socioeconomic, political and cultural changes taking place in the mature socialist society, and more decisively unmask the different intrigues of the bourgeois ideologists.

It is necessary to intensify the assimilation of Marxist-Leninist methodology, to apply it creatively for the study of both the past and the future, to use more actively the rich experience of the republic party organization which has been accumulated in this field.

Guided by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work," it is advisable to concentrate the basic attention of workers in social sciences in the republic on the following problems: ideological activity of the CPSU under the conditions of mature socialism; ways to increase the effectiveness and quality of ideological work; formation of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook of different groups of workers; development of an active life position as the most important mission of moral training; the educational functions of the labor collective; the methodology of a complex approach to setting up the whole matter of education; study of public opinion; the features and methods of the ideological struggle on the international arena at the present stage.

It is pointed out in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee that especial attention must be given to in-depth and all-round study of public opinion, to sociological research. The first steps have already been taken in this field, however causing great uneasiness among us is that certain organizers and executors of sociological research do not have adequate methodological training, and by virtue of this they sometimes conduct research that is methodically unspecific, without a clear political goal. Therefore their conclusions in essence do not have practical significance. It is necessary more decisively to strive so that the spiritual life of society is always studied in depth, to have more preparation of scientifically valid recommendations regarding further improvement of political education activity.

A large part in formation of the communist personality, of its convictions should be played by the workers in literature and art.

The party organization of the republic values highly the efforts of the creators of esthetic values, their careful attitude toward the problems

future socialism, the in-depth disclosure of the internal world of the new man, the fixed attention to complex problems of man's existence, the place and role of the personality in the revolutionary transformation of society. We are happy about the intensive, constant process of the development of literature, the theater, music, fine arts, cinema, the faithful creative searches, the increase in the role of literary and artistic criticism. The workers are proud of the talented works in which the exploits of the Soviet people are skillfully reflected, they raise urgent problems of social development and condemn our ideological opponents.

Along with this we must in the future self-critically evaluate in the most outstanding achievements, actively strengthen the creative flow of workers in the arts of all generations with the working class, with all workers, and unconditionally support their efforts regarding creative utilization of the inexhaustible opportunities of the method of socialist realism. We will in the future support in every way those creative workers who, continuing the progressive traditions of Lithuanian literature and art, actively take part in the life of society, always clearly express their own civilian position, and treat from class, and party position the historical past of Lithuania.

The Ministry of Culture, the creative unions and societies, and their party organizations should manifest still greater concern about the development of the ideological and professional qualities of workers in literature and art, and more actively improve all educational work in the theaters, concert organizations and other creative collectives. There should always be a detailed, party-based principled discussion during the creation of a new performance or film, during the opening of an art exhibition, and upon publication of a new book.

More Purposefulness in the Moral Training of the New Man

Fulfilling the instructions of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade L.I. Brezhnev on questions of strengthening socialist law and order in the country, the party organization of the republic is actively increasing the struggle against crime and other antisocial phenomena.

At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania reviewed the state of law and order in the republic during 1977 and outlined measures for improving it. In accordance with the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania much work has been done in cities and rayons. As a result during the past year there was a significant reduction in the number of crimes, including dangerous crimes. The crime rate is being reduced this year as well.

In the control of crime still remains an urgent battle. There are still examples of fraud regarding the state, stealing of socialist property, bribery, speculation, hooliganism, and other antisocial

phenomena. Large misappropriations, for instance, were discovered at the Tel'shiyavskiy interrayon trading depot, the Vilayus plant for Calculators, the Kera Kolchoz of Vil'nyusskiy Rayon and others. Just as before, there is a high crime level in the large cities, the developing centers and suburban regions. The number of crimes is growing in Birzhayskiy, Pasval'skiy, Shakayskiy, Shilutskiy, Shvenchenskiy and other rural rayons. Many crimes, including grave crimes, as before are being committed by people who have been previously convicted, people who are not working anywhere, and also people in a state of intoxication.

The party, soviet, and administrative bodies, the trade union, komсомol and other public organizations are not fully utilizing the available means and opportunities in order not to permit, and to prevent violations of legal norms. Still inadequate educational work is being conducted in the collectives and at places of residence, especially in rural areas. We have not created everywhere an atmosphere of intolerance to cases of mismanagement, violations of labor discipline, drunkenness, parasitism and other negative phenomena. All this hinders effective development of the legal and moral training of the workers. It is necessary still more energetically to eliminate these shortcomings.

The problem of the moral and legal training of students is a very pressing one. Just the fact that many crimes are committed by minors is evidence of great shortcomings in this work. This should be said in the first instance about Birzhayskiy, Kedayskiy, Shilutskiy, Tauragskiy, Mazheykskiy and other rayons, where the crime rate among minors is growing.

Everyone without exception who is connected with work among the youth and their education is obliged better to fulfill the resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, more actively to unify the efforts of the family, the school, and the labor collectives for the training of the new man, to spare neither effort nor time for this very important work.

Party Attention to All Units of Ideological Education work

The complex and many-sided ideological activity of the party demands the constant introduction of effective methods of influencing the spiritual world of the person, of effective forms of them. This is not only the task of party and ideological workers, but also of state agencies, economic services, specialists in the national economy, people in science and culture, and also public organizations.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has done much work for mobilization of all units of economic and cultural life for purposeful and active solution of the problems of ideological educational work. Of great help in this were the preparation and implementation of a long-term complex plan of party work for the whole period between congresses, the development and subsequent fulfillment of long-term plans

of ideological work, covering the most urgent directions of communist education. Long-range planning has become the norm in the work of all city committees and rayon committees of the party, and of many primary party organizations.

For the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of ideological work it is necessary in the future to work out long-range and annual plans of communist education of the workers, coordinating the efforts of party, soviet, economic and public agencies, and to create in all collectives an atmosphere of principled behavior, of comradely exactingness and attentiveness toward each person. The centers of permanent ideological educational work should always be the primary party organizations. It is the duty of each communist, no matter where he works, to publicize and spread the ideas of the Leninist party, to devote to this extremely important work all his knowledge, all the warmth of his heart.

The means of mass information and propaganda should assist especially actively in the solution of these problems.

The editors of newspapers and journals, EL'TA, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and publishing houses have conducted considerable work for realization of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Under the leadership of party agencies their activity has become more purposeful and persuasive, and the ideological influence, especially on the course of socialist competition, has become more substantial. Being publicized more vividly and regularly is the experience of the front-ranking workers, the labor collectives, and treated better are the questions of acceleration of scientific and technical progress. But in this field still not everything has been done. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work" places before the means of mass information and propaganda great and responsible tasks, and the criticism addressed to them fully pertains also to our republic. We must draw the necessary conclusions from this criticism and take measures so that the means of mass information and propaganda in the republic will do a considerably better job of informing the public about problems of interest to it and, what is very important, insure the correct understanding of these.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of the editors for the ideological purposefulness of the material published and transmitted. At one time many shortcomings were discovered in certain publications of the journal KULTUROS BARAY, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania had to strengthen the leadership of this journal. However not all editors have made the due conclusions from this fact. Even now causing uneasiness here is the inadequately concise ideological purposefulness, the inconsistent observance of Marxist methodology in individual articles of certain publications.

The editors of newspapers and journals should never tolerate tendencies of exaggeration, attempts to look at everything through dark glasses, and an objectivistic treatment of social processes. It is necessary

to keep in mind also that scarcely all the authors earlier subjected to proper party criticism have already come to the due conclusions--among them there are still those who are inclined to create the impression that this criticism supposedly was unfounded.

The tasks the party places before ideological and educational work are incompatible with the fear still sometimes observed in the work of mass information agencies with respect to open discussion of urgent problems of the life of our society, the tendency to tone down, to bypass unsolved problems or critical questions, to be silent about shortcomings and difficulties occurring in reality. Still quite alive is the tendency toward idle talk, toward the utilization of propagandistic cliches.

All these shortcomings should be decisively eliminated. It is necessary always flexibly and in detail to explain to the readers, listeners and viewers the essence of the events occurring both in the world and in our country, in the republic, to treat thoroughly the life of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, to show the most important successes in the field of economics, science and country, and to bring for the discussion of the workers the urgent problems of economic and cultural work, of international life. When treating international relations we especially expect a more weighty contribution from workers in television and radio. Unfortunately, the television and radio commentators still quite rarely come forward and, perhaps, do not always treat ad hoc the different processes taking place in the world.

It is necessary more widely and creatively to use the positive experience in this field accumulated by USSR Gosteleradio. Keeping in mind the influence of a positive example on the communist education of the workers, we must never forget about criticism. Unfortunately, sometimes there is not enough criticism. Certain editorial boards have even eliminated the sections of satire and humor. It is necessary to heighten the role of criticism in the press, in television and radio broadcasts. Criticism should help us in the struggle against indifference, the phenomena of lack of discipline, the violations of Soviet legislation, the shortcomings in the sphere of public services, in the solution of questions of improving the daily life of the public, and against everything that corrupts the attitudes of honest people. Indeed, it is very important that criticism always be based on thorough analysis, that it be flexible and principled, that it have a concrete and accurate address, that it teach the people responsibility for the matter entrusted to them.

It is the task of all divisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, of the city committees and rayon committees of the party decisively to battle against attempts to avoid or in general to ignore criticism. Unfortunately, such facts are still true. Especially numerous are different types of answers written for form only. This often occurs in the work of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Vil'nyusstroy Trust, the Kaunas city executive committee of the Soviet of People's Deputies and certain other organizations. Such a situation cannot be tolerated.

Ideological work is creative work. It requires great persistence, purposeful investigations. However in some places people are still working according to the old method, passively, without initiative. More activity in ideological work should be manifested by the Pakruojis, Joniskis, Kedainiai, Prenai, Pasvalis, and Kel'me party organizations. It is the task of all committees of the party, of the ideological institutions constantly to fight against formalism, cliches, sluggishness in ideological work, intensively to raise its creative level, its militance.

In recent years in the republic there has been an improvement in the work with ideological cadres. This was aided in many ways by the immediate fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Work for Selection and Training of Ideological Cadres in the Belorussian Party Organization," and the resolutions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania on this question. The ideological workers of many party committees now evaluate more critically their own activity, and its effectiveness, and they are seeking new, effective means of ideological and emotional influence. We are obliged henceforth to see to an increase in the political level of all staff ideological cadres.

In the matter of strengthening educational work in the primary party organizations it is necessary to show more concern about the make-up of the deputy secretaries of party organizations for ideological questions, and their training in the rayon committees and city committees of the party. Acting properly are those party committees which control who is recommended for this post. Such attention to these workers makes it possible in every way to improve the education of the workers in the collectives. It is very important also to increase the role of party groups in ideological-political, labor and moral training, to assist the organizers of party groups in this matter.

It is necessary to give considerably more attention to the stability of ideological workers in individual categories.

According to the degree of increasing the demands regarding ideological training of workers there should be an increase in the role and responsibility of the divisions of propaganda and agitation of the party rayon committees and city committees. The situation in outlying locations greatly depends on skillful organization of the work in the divisions, on their creative initiative and practical assistance to party organizations. In a word, the party spirit, a clear and consistent class position, political acuity and flexibility should also prevail in all sectors of ideological work. This is the requirement of the day.

As is known, also outlined in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work" are measures regarding development and improvement of the material basis of ideological work. Much has been done and is being done in the republic in this area. We have built a Center of Political Enlightenment in

Kaunas, many centers of culture in rayon centers, a building for television and radio, work is being completed on a modern radio and television facility, construction has begun on a printing center and others. However the tasks set forth by the CPSU Central Committee remain urgent for us as well.

Inadequate concern about strengthening the material and technical base of printing houses, especially inter-rayon ones, is manifested by the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade. A significant lag is observed in training specialists for printing work. Gosplan of the republic, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, and other interested departments should provide for and implement concrete measures in the solution of these problems.

The city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, economic, trade union and komсомol organizations, agencies in culture and sports must set in order all the existing cultural institutions and athletic facilities, they must insure fulfillment of the plans for new construction, especially the plans for construction of children's institutions.

The high political sense of our ideological activity consists in that we must help the workers in every way and thoroughly to assimilate Marxist-Leninist theory, we must arm them with the invincible weapon of historical truth, with the latest scientific knowledge, with a clear understanding of the laws and prospects of social development, with all the means to teach the ability, will and decisiveness to take an increasingly active part in communist construction.

Allow me to assure the Central Committee of the CPSU that the party organization of the republic, preparing for the 26th congress of the party, will struggle actively to bring to life the tasks advanced in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On a Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work," to raise still more decisively the effectiveness of ideological activity, to strive for new successes in solution of all the tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, with respect to educating the man of the communist society.

10908
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

PARTY OFFICIAL URGES IMPROVED ECONOMIC WORK

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by A. Berezin, first secretary of the Mordovskiy Obkom: "Development of the Industrial 'Virgin Land'"]

[Text] Even quite recently, at the start of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the handbooks reported that the Mordovskaya ASSR possessed extremely negligible industrial potential and that almost 70 percent of its population was rural, while only a little more than 150,000 people lived in the capital of the autonomous republic. These handbooks are still in circulation. But present-day Mordovia is a region not only of developed culture, science and modern agriculture but also of powerful industry. Saransk has doubled in size in the last 10-12 years and become a city of young engineers, technicians, scientists and workers. Mordovia's university is the RSFSR's third biggest in the number of students.

The gross industrial product increased by a factor of 3.6 last year compared with 1965 and by a factor of 5.7 even in machine building and metal working. Fixed production capital quadrupled. This upswing occurred primarily thanks to the creation of new enterprises and production facilities fitted out with highly productive equipment and employing progressive production processes.

How was it possible for the predominantly agricultural republic to rapidly build modern plants and assimilate new equipment?

The Mordovian party organization made active use of the experience of the party organizations of the regions which embarked earlier on the path of vigorous industrialization. Such scientific-industrial centers as Moscow,

Leningrad, Gor'kiy and Sverdlovsk rendered our republic great and varied assistance. Course was set from the very start toward energetically training and retaining skilled construction and plant workers, engineers, technicians and scientists. Mordovia's communist organized various courses of instruction and vocational-technical schools and tekhnikums (we currently have 22 such which are training middle-tier workers in 56 special trades) and expanded the university which had been created not long before and displayed concern to increase the pace of mass housing construction and develop the network of social amenities.

Prior to the Ninth Five-Year Plan, it was mainly extensive factors which accounted for the republic's industrial growth. But by 1970 spare labor resources had already been exhausted in the main industrial centers--Saransk and Ruzayevka. The task was to switch to the intensive path. The 25th CPSU Congress also pointed the party in precisely this direction. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed, it is essential "to rely not on the enlistment of additional manpower but only on increased labor productivity. A sharp reduction in the proportion of manual labor and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production are becoming an indispensable condition of economic growth."

An obkom plenum examined the oblast party organization's tasks to accelerate the scientific-technical progress of industry, transportation and communications and improve product quality. The gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations are concentrating their efforts on accelerating the assimilation of installed capacity, increasing labor productivity, introducing the achievements of science and technology and seeking out reserves.

Concern for scientific-technical progress has occupied a worthy place in the activity of the republic's party organization. Having mobilized the communists employed in production and science for the creation in the labor collectives of an atmosphere of genuine innovations, we succeeded in calling forth mighty forces of creativity. Scientists, engineers and pacesetters and organizers of production spread the quest in many directions. These were the creation and introduction of the latest equipment and progressive production processes; the maximum utilization of operating equipment; the modernization of production and reconstruction within abbreviated deadlines; the organic combination of the technical renewal of the enterprises with the solution of social problems; extensive utilization of the experience of the country's best enterprises; and a smooth-running system of the working people's political and economic education.

Science is at the forward edge of the development of modern industry. The Mordovskiy State University imeni N. P. Ogarev occupies a special place here. It has already produced 30,000 specialists.

In 1976 the obkom and the Mordovskaya ASSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on the principal directions of the university's further development.

We recently examined the course of fulfillment of this decree. The changes for the better are obvious. The university has raised the quality of the training of personnel and is developing research in various branches of science.

I believe, however, that the contribution of this and other such VUZ's of the country would be more impressive if the union and republic ministries for whose enterprises personnel is being trained here displayed more concern to strengthen the research and study base of the corresponding faculties, as is being done by the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, for example.

The successes of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Light Sources imeni A. N. Lodygin, which is the head institute in its sector, are gratifying. Its research assistants have completed 2,000 design and engineering studies and created 420 sources of light.

The enterprise party organizations and collectives attach paramount importance to assimilating the manufacture and increasing the standard and quality of the goods which insure scientific-technical progress in the corresponding sectors. Such goods include, for example, the power and automatic presses, which are on a par with the best foreign models in productiveness and quality, manufactured in Saransk. The engineers of the Saransk Excavator Plant are constantly perfecting the design of their machinery. The new excavator is more powerful and productive.

The persistent improvement of the forms of production management and labor organization is assisting the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The territorial directors' councils and party organization secretaries' councils which were created comparatively recently have given a good account of themselves. Interplant schools of communist labor and progressive experience, various courses for increasing one's qualifications, quality study rooms and comprehensive innovators' brigades are operating successfully. The councils for promoting scientific-technical progress which have been set up under all gorkoms and raykoms have become an effective means. The council attached to the Saranskiy Gorkom is working the most productively.

Practice has proven the vitality of the production associations. Take, for example, the "Svetotekhnika" Firm. The manufacture of over 130 products was organized and approximately 6,000 persons were released thanks to the introduction of innovations in the Ninth Five-Year Plan alone.

The republic's party organization is orienting the production collective in the direction of a comprehensive approach to the problems of an increase in the technical standard and quality of the products. The CPSU Central Committee decree "The Experience of the Work of the Party Organizations and Collectives of L'vovskaya Oblast's Foremost Industrial Enterprises on the Development and Introduction of a Comprehensive System of Product Quality

Control" lent impetus to this. This system is already being introduced at 36 of Saransk's enterprises, and particularly successfully at the "Saransk-kabel'" Plant.

Unfortunately, it is far from everywhere that the party organizations have created an atmosphere of creative quest for paths of an improvement in production and its increased efficiency. Thus only one-half of heavy and labor-intensive operations has been mechanized at forestry enterprises, and even less in the fuel industry. Enterprises of meat and dairy industry only met the targets for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology by one-third last year. Such phenomena as low production and engineering discipline and absenteeism, which are incompatible with scientific-technical progress, are having a marked effect on the overall results of industry's work. The fact that in the period 1976-1978 the actual rate of growth of the gross product and labor productivity at one out of every four of the republic's enterprises was less than that envisaged by the five-year plan and that only 78 percent of capacity is being utilized in the manufacture of metal-working instruments, 71 percent in the manufacture of calcined brick and 58 percent in the manufacture of chemical equipment may be explained to a considerable extent precisely by the gaps in educational work and reduced exactingness.

In line with the development and complication of production and the extension of the processes of its concentration and specialization the obkom is concentrating the attention of all leaders on the problems of scientific-technical progress--these being the key problems for the present time. These questions are constantly studied by the bureau and are examined at plenums of the obkom. The republic scientific-practical conferences on urgent problems of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress have been very useful.

Nevertheless, the unutilized reserves of a growth in the republic's industrial and scientific-technical potential are still considerable. In order to commission them it is essential to perfect the style of party work, exert greater influence on all links of production and get to the heart of deep-lying processes. In particular, the party and soviet organs will have to devote more attention to the comprehensive development of the economy and culture and the production forces of the republic.

An unsolved problem is the unevenness of the location of enterprises. More than 62 percent of the total industrial product is manufactured in Saransk, for example, and 56 percent of the republic's urban population lives there, while industry has developed poorly in the western and eastern regions. The inadequate economic potential of the small cities is applying the brakes to their provision with amenities and holding back the growth of the network of cultural-social establishments and specialized academic institutions, which is becoming a principal cause of the outflow of personnel, primarily young people.

Of course, outlays increase for this ministry or the other when enterprises are located in the small cities because of the need to install engineering networks and social amenities. These expenditures are less in a big city. However, this is a narrow-minded departmental approach. For the local soviets have to bear additional expenditure for the provision of the enterprises being built in the big cities with power, heating, water and transport and for the municipal utilities and other services for the workers employed at them.

Our experience shows that there is a great deal of sense in developing new production facilities in a location which is virgin territory industrially. Here there is sufficient manpower, dependable sources of water and vacant plots of land. Here we must make, but not remake, teach, but not teach again, which in many cases proves to be of considerable benefit.

However, it is not simply a matter of overcoming the habit of building where much has already been built, where the situation cannot be turned around in any case. The time has come to develop in greater depth problems of combining the sectorial and territorial principles of planning the development of production. The link between the "vertical" and "horizontal" and sectorial and territorial control should, in our opinion, be strengthened and improved on the basis of an increase in the responsibility of the union and republic (RSFSR) ministries and departments and a broadening of the rights of the local organs.

8850

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY ADMISSION, TRAINING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brestskiy Obkom: "The Young Fighters Arise"]

[Text] A few years ago Zina Yakushevich, graduate of a vocational-technical school, joined the amicable family of the Brest Hosiery Combine. The shop greeted her with attention and concern. She was given a good deal of help initially particularly by party member and experienced winder Lyudmila Ivanovna Burvina. Communists O. Nikonyuk, chairman of the shop trade union committee, and shift foreman A. Vinnik spotted organizer's capabilities in the girl. On their advice Yakushevich was elected secretary of the shift Komsomol organization and, subsequently, member of the enterprise Komsomol committee. Her comrades recommended her for the party.

Today Zinaida Vasil'yevna is an illustrious production innovator. She has already completed two five-year quotas and is a Lenin Komsomol prizewinner. The citizens of Brest elected the young communist a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

Some 59 people at the combine have been accepted as party candidates in the last 3 years. They are all production pacesetters and participate actively in public life. They have become such thanks to the purposeful work of the party organization. Each candidate has a permanent or temporary assignment and studies in the school of young communists. The mentors, comrades who made the recommendations and party veterans suggest to the young people how it is best to handle this assignment or the other, help them thoroughly master their special trade and advise them what to read and what film to see.

The influx of fresh forces is enabling the party organization to extend its influence and reach down to literally each shift and brigade. Naturally, this is reflected in the results of the enterprises' work. Each year of the five-year plan the combine has coped successfully with the plans and pledges.

The 25th CPSU Congress said that the further we progress and the bigger the tasks we accomplish, the more concern must be displayed for the quality of the party replenishment. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed, we must admit "to our ranks only those who have shown in practice that they are joining the party not, in Lenin's words, to derive some benefit or other but in the name of selfless work for the good of communism."

The CPSU Central Committee decree "The Work of the Kirgiz Party Organizations on Party Admission and the Training of CPSU Candidates" and the subsequent examination of our report on this question in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau forced us to analyze the state of affairs self-critically and in depth. The study of the problem revealed many shortcomings. What was the main one? Certain party organizations were displaying a lack of exactingness and scruple in replenishing their ranks.

To take the admission procedure itself. This was how it was done in Berezovskiy, Maloritskiy and Luninetskiy rayons. The party bureau secretary would read out the papers of the applicant, the latter would recount his resume, and that would be that. Sometimes not even a single question was asked. It was rare that anyone spoke, except perhaps one of those making the recommendation, who, as a rule, said nothing but good. Often the recommendations even failed to reflect the comrade's attributes. They were written in stereotyped fashion. No one held the communists who had given an unobjective description responsible. Meanwhile unprepared, immature and sometimes even downright incidental people received candidate's cards and even party cards because of this.

Nor was the need for an intensification of party influence in the leading sectors always taken into consideration. There has been no growth in one-third of our production organizations. It was discovered, for example, that many kolkhozes and sovkhoses had absolutely no communist milkmaids, pig tenders and calf-herds. It was not fortuitous that affairs there were not as we would have wished.

We concentrated our main attention on eliminating these and other shortcomings. We already have definite results. It may be confidently said that there has been an improvement in the selection for the party of the most conscious workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia who are devoted to the cause. Some 80 percent of those admitted in recent years are people employed in the material production sphere. There has been an increase in the party replenishment in the number of workers of the leading occupations and the best national economy specialists, who are performing an appreciable role in the realization of scientific-technical progress and the development of culture. There has been a considerable increase in the number of young communists who have come from the Komsomol.

We are not artificially accelerating numerical growth--the main attention is directed toward an improvement in the qualitative composition of the party ranks. Indeed, as V. I. Lenin said, we do not need ostentatious party members;

they are of no use to us. There is a more thorough individual selection of those wishing to join the CPSU.

We attach importance to the participation of the shop party organizations and party groups in the selection and training of the new replenishment. This is understandable. Who if not the lower collective knows a person best?

It has become the rule to conduct party admission at open party meetings. This enables us to take the opinion of the nonparty people into consideration and to weigh more fully the strong and weak aspects of the entrants.

We are increasing the demands made of those who make the recommendations. The absolute majority of party members approaches this important business properly--in high-minded fashion. At the same time we encounter instances of certain communists being guided by considerations of simple courtesy in making their recommendations and displaying insufficient interest in those for whom they are vouching. We demand that each such instance be seriously evaluated. I believe that the Baranovichskiy Gorkom Bureau, for example, acted correctly when it invited to its session and held strictly to account the communists A. Kapustkin, S. Lukashchik and A. Dragun, who made an unobjective recommendation apropos a worker of the individual sewing and shoe repair factory joining the CPSU as a candidate.

As is known, questions of admission are finally decided in the raykoms and gorkoms. We are trying here also to create an atmosphere of high exactingness and party high-mindedness. Here is a typical example. The communists of Brest city's Catering Establishments and Restaurants Trust accepted A. Leshukov, chief of Catering Establishment No 23, as a candidate of the CPSU. But the Leninskiy Raykom Bureau canceled the decision of the primary party organization. Why this contrast in the opinions about the individual? Who was right here?

The following became clear. The workers of the electrical engineering plant had repeatedly complained about the operation of the catering establishment. The standard of service here was low, incomplete dishes were put out, and the food-preparation techniques were violated. All this had been discussed in the past at a gorkom bureau session, and the management had promised to take steps. But it was just promises. The people's control gorkom recently reprimanded A. Leshukov for violating trading rules and a low level of exactingness toward his subordinates. And after all this he was accepted as a party candidate! The lack of principle and the blunted sense of responsibility were pointed out to the communists.

We are striving to insure that during his candidate's probationary period each comrade unfailingly report in the party group or at a bureau session or party meeting on how he is working and performing his party assignments and how he is preparing himself to become a member of the CPSU. Secretaries and members of the bureau and party committee department chiefs hold talks with the candidates. All this helps to train the young communists.

Today, guided by the requirements of the recent CPSU Central Committee decree, we are paying particular attention in the work with party candidates to raising the comrades' high-minded maturity. We aspire to inculcate in them primarily a high sense of duty and an understanding that it is required of the communist that he be not only a good industrial worker but also a real political fighter.

Some 67 schools of young communists have been set up. They exist in all gor-koms and raykoms and large party committees. A considerable place in the study plans is assigned to questions of party building. We are striving for the maximum approximation of training to practice and closer linkage with the concrete tasks confronting this collective or the other. Meetings with celebrated people from the same part of the country who speak in the schools--Pilot-Cosmonaut P. Klimuk, twice hero of the Soviet Union, N. Sushanov and S. Dotsenko, heroes of the Soviet Union, P. Kotel'nikov, defender of the Brest Fortress, and others--make a profound impression on the consciousness of the young communists.

Unfortunately, not all the schools are yet working at the proper level. Attendance at the classes is still low. And the quality of many of the lectures and conversations leaves much to be desired. I would like to express the following wish in this connection. We are currently compiling the schools' study plans ourselves. But considering the scale and mass nature of this form of training and its universal occurrence there is, I believe, an urgent need for the formulation of model study plans and programs for the schools of young communists. Such a wish should surely be addressed to the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences or Minsk's Higher Party School.

Not all candidates become party members. Last year, for example, 74 people failed their tests. How should this be evaluated? Criticized or praised? Of course, it is necessary to strive to insure that the candidate grow successfully and receive a party card, but by no means at the expense of a lowering of exactingness.

Practice shows that people are excluded and quit as CPSU candidates not only because of blunders made in selection; the party organizations' insufficient work with the candidates is also reflected here. "K," a valve engineer of the Brest Gas Equipment Plant, for example, was described as a disciplined industrial worker. And he had displayed activeness in public life also: he had been elected a bureau member of the section's Komsomol organization and a member of the plant's Komsomol Committee. But a year went by, and the party meeting made the decision to consider him as having quit as a candidate for not having manifested himself and not having submitted his application for CPSU membership. And this happened because the party organization itself had failed to pay him any attention, that is, essentially had not worked with him.

The party commissions attached to the gorkoms and raykoms are rendering great assistance in the selection of the replenishment and the training of young communists. Thus last year members of the oblast's party commissions met one out of every three candidates. Such meetings on the one hand help us to evaluate a candidate's activity more fully, draw his attention to shortcomings and increase activeness and responsibility for the entrusted job and, on the other, afford an opportunity to study the work of the party organizations on the selection and training of young communists.

In a word, much is being done. There have been positive changes in the alignment of party forces in all sectors of economic and cultural building. The oblast's workers are coping successfully with the national economic plans and adopted socialist pledges. At the same time we recognize that the level of our work on admission to the party and the training of its young fighters does not yet correspond in full measure to the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress. We will continue to perfect this work and elevate the role and significance of members of the Lenin Party to the utmost.

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CSO: 1800

DAGESTAN PARTY CHIEF ADVOCATES ATHEIST PROPAGANDA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Sh. Ismailov, secretary, Dagestanskiy CPSU Obkom: "Through Strength of Conviction"]

[Text] "Our program," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is entirely based on a scientific and, moreover, materialist philosophy... Our propaganda necessarily includes the propagation of atheism..." In this connection Lenin emphasized that it is necessary "...to fight against religious obscurity with purely ideological and solely ideological weapons, our press, our words."

These instructions of Lenin retain even today all their topicality, especially in the light of the CC CPSU decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work," calling on us to develop the offensive character of our propaganda and agitation and to increase the responsibility of communists and komsomols in the struggle against religious prejudices.

Carrying out Lenin's instructions, the party organization of Dagestan is organizing scientific-atheistic propaganda and is conducting a fight against ugly vestiges of the past in everyday life and in the consciousness of workers.

In prerevolutionary Dagestan there existed a profusion of mosques and only 130 schools in which the children of tsarist civil servants, officers and local richmen--baks--primarily studied... The Soviet power was confronted with such a "heritage" in our mountainous land. But despite an acute shortage of cadres of cultural workers, the difficulties connected with the presence of many languages--in Dagestan 32 languages and dialects are spoken--the cultural revolution has radically changed, transformed the republic.

Today there are in Dagestan approximately 1,600 general educational schools, 28 secondary specialized and 5 higher educational institutions, 1,046 club institutions, 6 theaters. Dagestan has its own television, and 47 newspapers are published. Twenty-four scientific institutions, headed by the affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are in operation; 2,300 scientific workers, more than half of whom are candidates and doctors of sciences, work in them. A detachment of 73,000 of the national intelligentsia works in the national

These data attest to the fact that all the peoples living in the republic have taken under the leadership of Lenin's party a giant step forward in their spiritual development. Nonetheless it would be an error to think that Lenin's instructions about the need for fighting obscurantism with the propaganda of scientific atheism has lost its acuteness and urgency under today's conditions.

For a variety of reasons, religious vestiges in Dagestan still continue in the consciousness of some of its inhabitants. Sometimes they are closely intertwined not only with such ugly family-everyday life customs and rites as having weddings last many days and inviting to them a tremendous number of guests, the payment of kalym (bride money) for the bride, which are also connected with nationalistic prejudices. It is consequently natural that the struggle against these vestiges occupies an important place in ideological and political educational work of party and soviet organs of the republic.

Questions of scientific-atheistic education of workers are considered in detail at plenums of the CPSU Obkom and at meetings of the oblast party aktiv. Scientific-practical conferences on problems of atheistic education and adoption in everyday life of new, socialist rituals, ceremonies and customs have become traditional.

There have been developed cadres of scientists-atheists who have put out fundamental critical works on Islam and on the interconnection of the national and religious.

An important role is given to sociological researches, which are conducted by the section of scientific atheism of the Public Institute of Sociological Research attached to the Dagestanskiy CPSU Obkom and the support center of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CC CPSU. These researches provided needed scientific information on religious forms of existence and on rayons in which ugly religious-everyday survivals are still prevalent. The research materials have helped party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms in developing a definite system of scientific-atheistic education of workers with consideration being given to the specific aspects of work in different rayons.

Systematic training and retraining is being conducted in the republic of cadres working in the field of scientific-atheistic propaganda. During this school year, questions of scientific atheism were studied at 24 political schools, 104 theoretical seminars and 50 people's universities, with something like 8,000 persons studying. In the university of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Obkom and its affiliates in Derbent, Khasavyurt and Buynaksk, more than 80 propagandists-atheists were trained.

An interesting experiment is taking place in the training of young atheist lecturers from among students of Dagestan Medical Institute. Here are trained active propagandists of scientific atheism, capable of not only providing skilled lecturers but also of doing individual work with believers. Last year alone, 150 institute graduates became lecturers on scientific atheism. The medical institute's experience is now being used in the other four VUZ's in the republic.

One of the important means of overcoming religious prejudices is the introduction of new ceremonies and customs into everyday life. Truly popular festivals, freed of religious accretions and enriched with a new, socialist content, are also becoming an effective means of communist education of workers. A good rule being adopted in everyday life is the naming of a baby in a triumphal setting, the issue of passports to young men and women, seeing off into the Soviet Army, komсомol weddings, organization of civil funeral services, spring festivals.

Dagestan is a region where the population, especially in its mountainous part, has been engaged in sheepraising as of yore. Before the revolution, the labor of a shepherd was considered ignoble and onerous. Today the shepherd is a person respected by all. They are masters of their work, educated people, usually with a secondary education. Many of them are studying by correspondence at agricultural tekhnikums and institutes. The Soviet government highly values the labor of animal husbandry workers, awarding them orders and medals. The best of them--brothers Kamo and Kadyr Sabutov from the Chervlenyye Buruny Breeding Factory in Nogayskiy Rayon--were awarded the high title of Heroes of Socialist Labor. Such families like the Sabutov, where the vocation of shepherd has been handed down from generation to generation, number many in the republic today. This is the result of much work in popularizing and glorifying the shepherd's labor.

On the decision of the oblast committee of the CPSU and the republic Council of Ministers, we celebrate every year the holiday of Shepherd's Day. It is usually in May, in the center of the area of pasturing animal husbandry--in the environs of Kochubey Village. Here results are tallied of wintering of livestock, pictures of the best shepherds are hung up, and achievements of the pacemakers are presented graphically. There take part in the festivities representatives from all of the republic's rayons who are engaged in sheep-raising, heads of party organizations, sovkhoses, agricultural-organs and agricultural specialists. The holiday culminates with the appearances of masters of arts, sportsmen, national games and races.

Guests also participate in the holding of traditional Shepherd's Day--they are animal husbandry workers from Georgia and Stavropol'skiy Kray, wintering as neighbors in the Black Lands. The celebrations are transformed into a real holiday of international friendship and fraternity.

Other popular holidays are also colorful and full of meaning: the holiday of labor in Kurakhskiy Rayon, the holiday of flowers in Akhtynskiy Rayon and the holiday of winegrowers in Derbentskiy Rayon, as well as the holiday of the sickle and hammer in Kaspiyskiy Rayon and the holiday of the first furrow in Levashinskiy Rayon.

Rural gatherings are an effective way of dealing with vestiges of the past in Dagestan.

Utamysh Village in Kayakentskiy Rayon formerly had so-called "holy places," which used to be visited for worship by believers. On the initiative of the party organization of Utamyshskiy Sovkhoz and the ispolkom of the rural

soviet, a gathering of citizens was arranged and held. Here there was serious talk concerning religious cults and the observance of Soviet laws and also concerning customs.

A united rural gathering of the citizens of Bashlykent and Dzhaskent villages and workers from Kirovskiy Sovkhoz unanimously censured the kalym and the ruinous, many-day long weddings. An appeal of the workers of Kirovskiy Sovkhoz was discussed and approved by the workers of the entire rayon.

There where party organizations and local soviets of people's deputies have ably used rural gatherings in the struggle against old, reactionary customs in favor of the new, colorful rituals, customs and traditions is where as a rule significant success is achieved in educative work.

In the mountainous regions of the republic there have been established in recent years branches of local enterprises in the villages of Botlikh, Khunzy, Akhty and others. In the village of Botlikh, a production facility was organized several years ago; here for the most part young women work from the high mountainous settlements in Botlikhskiy and neighboring Akhvakhskiy and Tsumadinskiy rayons. With the appearance of the enterprise in the village, there were built a dormitory for 150 persons, children's nurseries and a kindergarten; a Place of Culture and Sports, a children's combine with 120 places and residential buildings are now being erected. Not only has the appearance of the mountain village changed, but also the inner world of people. Many young women are studying at correspondence tekhnikum and at night school.

The active involvement of mountain women and rural youth in a modern production facility makes it possible to carry on purposeful work on scientific-atheistic education of rural youth.

The introduction of branches of industrial enterprises helps solve another problem--employment of rural youth in public production.

Work experience has been accumulated on the councils for coordination of scientific-atheistic propaganda, operating in many rayons. A great deal of work in this field is being conducted by DAGESTANSKAYA PRAVDA and other republic newspapers, radio and television. They make public the talks of leading scientists and atheist-lecturers.

Thus through the power of the word and communist conviction scientific-atheistic propaganda is conducted in the republic. But as in any other work, we make mistakes and show the results of self-complacency. A check of the work of the Levashinskiy CPSU Raykom on atheistic education of the population showed that this work was conducted in the past without consideration of the specific situation at each residential center. The raykoms put out decrees and planned measures for the improvement of scientific-atheistic propaganda, but did not ensure their implementation, which resulted in the growth of religious rites in some of the rayon's villages. Such defects have also occurred in some of the other rayons.

The struggle against religious prejudices is not a campaign. But it requires unremitting improvement as to forms and methods of work of party organizations, the Znaniye Society and ideological institutions and organizations on scientific-atheistic education of the population and their use of the entire rich arsenal of the resources of ideological struggle, which our society possesses and the mighty power of conviction.

7697

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

MILITIA OFFICIAL DECRIES JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by K. Ivanov, major general of the militia and chief of the Volgogradskiy Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration: "Marina's Fate"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Education Work" speaks of the need for an implacable struggle "for the eradication of such ugly vestiges of the past which are hostile to socialism and which are still frequent occurrences in our life as money-grubbing and bribe-taking, an aspiration to take a little more from society while giving it nothing, mismanagement and extravagance, drunkenness and hooliganism, bureaucratism and a callous attitude toward people and violations of labor discipline and public order." In the struggle against this phenomenon the party demands that use be made both of verbal persuasion and the strict force of the law.

Of course, we must be most diligent in protecting the young people--our future and our hope. And I believe that together with the school and the public organizations we internal affairs organ workers also are responsible for the fate of the young men and women.

Many years ago Sergey Mikhalkov created the splendid image of the Soviet militiaman--Uncle Stepa--who is particularly kind and magnanimous with respect to children. In any situation he will come to one's assistance, ward off disaster and prevent a malicious plan being carried out. The very name of Uncle Stepa makes fighters, hooligans and others, delinquents, as we say, calm down. And all that has been mentioned above is the concern of today's "Uncle Stepa." It just has to be specified that both "Uncle Stepa" and his wards have become more mature. In performing his noble deeds today's militiaman has summoned the assistance of teachers, psychologists and sociologists, found new contacts with the public and its organizations and broadened his personal knowledge in the sphere of human mutual relations. A distinctive system and distinctive procedures have evolved in our country in the work to prevent infringements of the law by juveniles. It merits description.

The main aspect of our work is preventing an undesirable occurrence. All the services of the internal affairs organs are directed toward this goal. We take as a basis individual work with each difficult adolescent. Definite forms of communication with parents, teachers and the public organizations have evolved. Anticipating matters, I would say that we have had some success. But the Sign of Quality cannot be pinned on our "product." Quality should probably be measured by the happy or unhappy fate of the young boys whom the militia puts under its supervision.

Nina Nikolayevna Karavayeva, an experienced psychologist, joined the militia service in 1953. She was entrusted with dealing with juveniles. She began with the little things: the atmosphere of the premises where she had to meet the young boys. Not office tables and a hard stool but a couch, clear windows and cleanliness.

But the main thing, of course, was the ability to establish human contact. Fourteen-year-old Marina P. was brought from the railroad station at night. The girl stared sullenly at the corner and remained silent. It seemed that the questions were not getting through to her. Tremendous patience was required on Nina Nikolayevna's part for her to find out about the young girl's uncomplicated but big misfortune: the father had abandoned the family and the mother had taken to drink and to beating her daughter and her little brother. She had no strength left, she had to run away, and it did not matter where. The first conversation was long and difficult. It was not, of course, the only one. Ultimately these meetings led to a mutual understanding.

That was many years ago. The climate in Marina's family did not change immediately. The young girl did not come to believe in people straightaway. But she did come to believe. Marina is now a shock worker of communist labor, a respected person in the collective and herself the mother of two children.

An ever increasing number of workers whom it is perfectly possible to call experienced educators are becoming MVD employees. These include M. Romanov, chief of the Sovetskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department State Automobile Inspection Division, V. Generalov, senior district inspector of the Traktorzavodskiy Department, N. Polyanskiy, chief of the Krasnoarmeyskiy Internal Affairs Department, and many others.

Close work of many years' standing firmly links us with the oblast's Komsomol organizations. The measures which we implement together are innumerable! Let us mention just a few of them. We once were required to investigate young boys' misdemeanors at the Plant imeni Petrov. We conducted the investigation together with Komsomol members. We elicited the reasons for the individual acts and got the young men interested in solid production work. It was precisely the Komsomol organizations which had the leading role in the latter.

Boys' natural activeness and young people's traditional sympathies for the romantic engendered such a form of joint actions as the personnel operational detachments. For the young men these detachments are not a game but a most and responsible matter of state which they recognize as such. The personnel operational detachments have to their credit not only a multitude of young boys and girls guarded against evil but also the detection of crimes, the detention of poachers and more than one hooligan's and thief's hand seized in time. While Kirovskiy Rayon's detachment has chosen its own path, together with the militia workers it annually gets difficult adolescents under its supervision and undertakes "to train me and all to be useful to society." Since 1976 not one of the Kirovskiy Detachment's words has infringed the

Some time ago we were disturbed by the state of affairs in the schools, vocational-technical education colleges. There was a frank discussion of a joint collegium of the Administrations of Internal Affairs, vocational-technical education and the oblast Public Education Department. It was decided to set up educational supervision groups, as we called them, in schools, city vocational-technical colleges and children's homes.

What caused this? Work was being performed in the schools and in vocational-technical colleges with young boys who had had a difficult time. It was somehow erratic and use was not always made of contacts with the militia, inspectorates for juvenile affairs and the production collectives. Educational supervision group's task was precisely to create the atmosphere. Time elapsed, and on the basis of the experience of schools No. 10 and No. 11 of Volgograd, City Vocational-Technical College 19, Technical School No. 10 and City Vocational-Technical College 25 and others we were convinced that we had acted correctly.

We cannot speak of questions of the struggle against youth crime without having mentioned the enormous assistance in raising the younger generation rendered us by various departments, establishments, organizations and the public under the leadership of the oblast party organization. There is the work of more than 1,500 crime prevention councils, 500 public order detachments, the maintenance of public order, 50,000 public order volunteers, the "cavalries" courts: it is a movement for high culture, law and order. Questions of strengthening law and order and the role of the young among the young people were recently discussed thoroughly and in depth at the meeting of the oblast party organization actively and in a frank manner.

A most difficult aspect of the prevention of infringements of the law is the prevention of adolescents' acts of cruelty. This is a difficult and complex, traitorous problem. It must be said that it is precisely cruelty, with the basis of a number of serious infringements of the law. Cruelty, cynicism, aggressiveness, disregard for public order and rules of behavior, disrespect for people and callousness—all these are inherent in some adolescents for different reasons, including, obviously, those of age.

which of us has not observed on the street and on the streetcar (trolley), aimlessly young boys conducting themselves in a brazen and challenging manner; why is this? Primarily because we, that is, the family, school, community and militia also failed to inculcate in the consciousness of the person starting out on life a respect for this surroundings. Society has created us here, having sown repulsive, unhealthy and epidemic habits.

Each person lives in three environments--the home, school (work) and in some public place or other--at leisure. And in all these spheres a man's personality is formed (or deformed). As far as the home and work (school, business) are concerned, everything is more or less straightforward here. But the concept of "leisure," which absorbs the street, the yard, the square, the city hall and the boundless "exurbs," is more complex. Here neither science nor experience has yet suggested to us anything effective other than the traditional methods of struggle against an act of evil which was already being perpetrated by the "street," "yard" and "square" in the aspect with which we are dealing. They are again the environment, again public sphere. It is interesting: during demonstrations and mass processions and carnivals, "street festivals," which have become traditional in Yugoslavia, as well as literary and music festivals or book days there is order in the "streets" but not the large numbers of people which intimidate tradition. The fear is overcome by the unity and common spirit by which people live at this moment. Consequently, we must strive for this also: insuring that each individual citizen paid at all times live with a single breath and a single aspiration. We shout not "mine" but "ours," not "I" but "we" and we shout "forward" and "back" resound loudest of all.

IVANOVIC has already described how there are streets and squares which are good to which militia stations are unnecessary. There are names and dignities and official acts there. These include Heroes' Alley, Fallen Fighters' square, Pavlov's House, the Tribunal, the Banquet Square and other dignified centers. Here any violation of public order is sacrilege by the aspect of the citizen. We are not saying ourselves the task of striving for a position which there are no infringements of the law and instances of back-sliding through the Yugoslav flag. This is within our powers--the militia and the citizen.

REGIONAL

VINNITSA PARTY HEAD DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by V. Taratuta, first secretary of the Vinnitskiy Obkom: "Accordance With Practicable Plans"]

[Text] It is customary to believe that the economy of Vinnitskaya Oblast is defined by the production of grain, sugar beet, sugar, fruit, vegetables, meat and milk. This is correct, but not completely so. The Khmel'nitskaya Sewing Factory and the 750-kilovolt "Vinnitskaya" Substation have been commissioned and many enterprises have been modernized in the 10th Five-Year Plan alone.

It is well known that capital construction exerts a big influence on the development of the economy. It is for this reason that the party organizations keep an eye on the work of the sector's collectives.

I recall the speech of N. Velikot'ko, leader of a brigade of finishing workers at the "Vinnitspromstroy" Combine, at a meeting. She put into words what many of those in the hall were thinking. "It is very annoying for us finishing workers in our trade. Because of a lack of coordination in planning and providing materials, after the painters have done their work, the workers from the subcontracting subdivisions begin their, figuratively speaking, 'surgical operations': drill openings and install additional fittings. What sort of quality is this--all we can do is drape the unfinished parts as quickly as possible."

Such frank discussion had its benefits. Today, for example, there is no need to persuade anyone of the progressive nature of brigade financial autonomy: it has passed the test of time and gained reliable positions in the oblast. S. Slyusar's collective, which was the first to switch to financial autonomy, achieved good indicators in a short time.

Financially autonomous brigades have been created everywhere. It would seem that all is straightforward: the Zlobin method must be given the "clean light." But having made an attentive study of the practice of its introduction, we discovered many unsolved problems in the sphere of management about which N. Velikot'ko spoke. The leaders of certain organizations transferred only certain brigades to the new method, perceiving the idea that it was impossible to provide all construction subdivisions with labor in the schedule. And it must be admitted that these words were not without reason. It was not, of course, that there were no material problems there were difficulties in the rhythmical supply of everything necessary in the Zlobin brigades. There were other unsolved questions also. The conclusion suggested itself: the brigade contract as a method demands a new approach to management and to the inculcation in people of a high sense of responsibility.

The "Vimitspromstroy" concern is the subject's biggest construction organization. It carries out one-third of all contracting work. There are no experienced managers and specialists here who know the Zlobin method of the party organization. It was our intention that the brigade contract would be introduced faster and more confidently and that people might look at these experiments more boldly at precisely this concern. But it also was frequently in a feverish state with respect to the introduction of plans.

This is not now the case. The concern reorganized its entire work and switched to a two-tier management structure here and liquidated the intermediate small subdivisions. The brigade contract was introduced in all of the all collectives, which had a definite impact. Nevertheless, a real trial had succeeded in making the method widespread. It was sufficient. The work normally for the numerically small brigades was provided for with precision.

In addition that we arrived at the idea of planning work for the people in the preparation for a consolidated brigade, preparing work for the first, construction administration and the chief of the Zlobin brigade. The author with the annual and quarterly targets of monthly construction operations was determined for the first collective. Its schedule was determined accordingly. It was necessary to considerably revise the existing work schedule. The schedule and the workflow of the serial of all departments.

There was also a complete change in the supply of the construction materials. A proper and systematic supply had to be organized and the necessary delivery of this material or the other occurred before the time of transfer with the planning. As much as the material was required, it was liquidated, it transpired that there were withheld materials, and then the transport attachments corresponding, linked up with the new system. It transpired that it was possible to make everything on schedule.

The system that was introduced had tangible results. It went through the system to the creative goals in all elements of the construction assembly line. Described brigade leaders quickly matured. They included: P. Kozlov, A. Pashchinsky, V. Shchegolev, and others. Currently all the

combine's brigades are working a la Zlobin. The annual work volume performed by each of them constitutes almost R1 million. Compared with 1976 per-worker output rose by R700 last year.

The combine's experience was the center of the attention of a scientific-practical conference held here last year. The exchange of opinions and the recommendations drawn up by the conference showed that there is considerable potential for an appreciable increase in production efficiency. But the introduction of the new system engendered a number of problems. It has at times been impossible to solve them in the localities. I would like to speak about this specially.

It is the custom that it is only the construction organization of the general contractor which is constantly in view during the installation of any project. The demands made on it are also stricter, and it catches it the most for any shortcomings. Of course, we always spot the unfinished work and oversights of the collectives for they ultimately provide the finished product. But is it only the construction workers which are to blame in all instances? Let us take, for example, the question of the formation of the optimum plan. How does it often turn out in practice? In practice the construction subdivisions are overloaded by the client-ministries, which strive by all means via the planning organs for the allocation of capital investments for the installation and modernization of enterprises, at times regardless of the capacities of the local construction collectives.

Construction is a leading sector of the economy and requires a long-term development plan making it possible to constantly increase industrial potential. Whereas the ministries' assignments are more or less table as a whole, the territorial distribution of the work volumes is frequently not tied in with the possibilities of the trusts, combines and administrations. For example, the same "Vinnitspromstroy" Combine, which is capable of performing work to the tune of R50 million annually, was set a target of R58 million for 1979 without an increase in the capacity of the production base.

It seems to us that the USSR Gosstroy should have the decisive say in the shaping of a balanced practicable plan for the construction workers. Precisely this will make it possible to work more efficiently and with higher quality without additional expenditure.

One further question of considerable importance. As is known, the rhythm of construction largely depends on efficient material-technical supply. The system of planning the work of the brigades is aimed at fulfillment of the state plan over the period of a day, 10 days and a month. At the same time the suppliers provide the collectives with everything they need quarterly. Whence the idling in the first month of the quarter and the rush at the end of it. The USSR Gosstroi organs and the suppliers should for the reliable functioning of the system of complete-set supplies probably provide the construction workers with all they need not quarterly but every 10 days

and monthly. The USSR Gosstab organs should be responsible for the timely transit supply of the basic materials in full volume and range and on schedule. However, they have virtually no influence on the suppliers. The Gosstab bases lack, as a rule, the "basket" of materials for making up complete sets of equipment. This deprives the construction workers of guaranteed supplies and compels them to work independently with all suppliers: send off cables in all directions and obtain each ton of structures and cement only after a fight.

A few words about financing. Switching to the new system of management, the "Vinnitspromstroy" Combine has considerably improved its work. But its organizations are constantly experiencing financial difficulties here, and suppliers' bills and bank loans are not being paid off. The inability to pay on time is reflected in the supplies. A reason for this is the imperfect nature of the procedure currently in effect of financing capital investments. At the start of the year the contracting organizations experience difficulties on account of the fact that the clients are late in officially registering the financing. The preferential procedure determined annually does not solve this question. It provides for privileges only for carryover projects, and, moreover, the period that it remains valid is repeatedly extended. For construction projects on which work is just being started not only does nothing to cover the collectives' outlays but also the current procedure of control on the part of the banks hinders to the utmost work being done prior to the official registration of the financing.

In accordance with current instructions, it is incumbent upon USSR Stroybank and Gosbank establishments not only to finance expenditure on the official registration of the documents but also cut the approved costs and amend the wages due the construction organizations. Practice shows that work at the projects is carried out from the start of the year. But if the regulations in force were to be followed, it should be started only in April-May, when the problems of financing have been resolved. But the construction process should be continuous all the year round. It would be advisable to establish a preferential period of financing for carryover projects once a year--up to 1 May--and to extend it to the construction projects on which work is just being started upon submittal to the bank of approved itemized lists and planning-estimates documents. An improvement in matters in capital construction and the success of the plans adopted for the five-year plan will largely depend on the solution of these and a number of other problems.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SYMPOSIUM ON IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 30 May 79 p 3

[ATEM article: "All-Union Symposium"]

[Text] Questions of improvement of the content of national language dictionaries were examined in the capital of Moldavia at the recently held All-Union Symposium on Theoretical Problems of Semantics. It was attended by prominent linguists of the academies of sciences of the USSR and the union republics, translators, publishers and representatives of schools and VUZes.

Developing freely and with equal rights, it was pointed out in a letter of greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the participants of the scientific-theoretical conference of linguists in Tashkent, languages serve the progress of national cultures, united by an indissoluble common character of socialist content. In our state concern is particularly marked for the growth and flowering of the languages of the fraternal republics.

Commenting in the light of this statement on the problems discussed at the Kishinev forum, Lenin Prize winner A.M. Babkin said to the ATEM correspondent:

"Our symposium dealt with theoretical questions that are equally important for all the national languages. Economic and cultural development and scientific-technical progress are responsible for changes in the meanings of words; some of them acquire new shades of meaning while losing the original ones. All this has to be reflected in dictionaries so that they meet the growing requirements of language practice. Moldavia was chosen as the place for holding the symposium because its linguists are successfully working in the field of creation of single-language dictionaries."

7697

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REGIONAL

BOOK ON BALTIC REPUBLICS' SOCIAL STRUCTURE REVIEWED

Tallin SOVIETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by I. Volkov, head of the Chair of Scientific Communism of Tartu State University, doctor of historical sciences: "Dynamic Social Structure"]

[Text] Eesti Raamat Publishing House published toward the end of last year a collection of articles entitled "Problems of the Social Structure of the Republics of the Soviet Baltic" edited by Doctor of Philological Sciences L.M. Pullat. In recent years, Soviet scientists have done significant work in a detailed investigation of processes taking place in the social structure of socialist society. The reviewed book, prepared by the Institute of History of the Estonian SSP Academy of Sciences, is of special interest. Its authors, who are Baltic republic scientists, have shown with rich factual material the profound shifts and qualitative changes that have taken place in the social structure of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian SSR during the period of developed socialism.

The scientific value of the study presented to the readers is determined first of all by the fact that the material cited in it thoroughly discloses the process of classes and social groups being drawn closer together. The inclusion of historical and sociological materials in the book permitted the authors to reach new theoretical positions and disclose more comprehensively the laws of formation of the social structure of the republics of the Soviet Baltic. Attention is also drawn to the fact that a number of important problems are discussed on a comparative historical plane.

The collection consists of four sections which systematically examine the social structure of the Baltic republics as a whole, the formation and development of the contemporary working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia. The collection opens with an article by the head of the Department of Party Organizational Work of the Central Committee of the CPSU Estonia Candidate of Historical Sciences L.M. Vishniak entitled "The leading role of the CPSU in the forming of the social structure of the republics of the Soviet Baltic in the period of Developed Socialism."

numerous statistical data and tables and their exhaustive analysis attest to the fact that the social structure of the republics of the Soviet Baltic at the stage of mature socialism has become in its content wholly socialist. The principal direction of its improvement at the present stage lies in the further development and qualitative transformation of all social groups.

A most important tendency is the accelerated rate of growth of the size of the working class. Its relative share grew during 1959-1970 in all of the Baltic republics, which speaks of the stormy growth of industry and other sectors of the national economy. At the same time, the process transpired of its further internationalization. The relative share of the workers of the fraternal nationalities among the industrial workers of Estonian SSR, for example, was in percent: 31.0 in 1948, 38.5 in 1957 and 52.2 in 1973. Internationalization of the working class, as emphasized in the collection, is a law-conforming pattern for all its territorial detachments throughout the entire Soviet Union. And this discloses the striking expression of the close solidarity and active mutual help of the peoples of our country in the building of socialism and communism.

Analyzing the quantitative and qualitative changes in the working class, the authors of the collection direct attention to the fact that the growth of the size of its rural detachments has been at an advancing rate. This has resulted in the growth of their relative share in the total composition of workers. Such a tendency has been brought about by the fact that there continues to be a growth from year to year in rural localities of the volume of work of an industrial character. The relative share of workers in the rural population of the ESSR is the highest among the union republics.

It is also characteristic that in all the Baltic republics the number of workers is growing faster namely in those trades which require a high level of skill. "On the basis of technical progress," it says in the collection, the occupational composition of the working class is changing in a progressive direction, and its cultural and technical level is rising. These shifts are bringing about changes in the character of the labor of workers, an increasing share of mental effort in the labor of the qualified worker and thus in a gradual obliteration of the boundaries between the working class and the intelligentsia, between mental and physical labor." In this lies the chief social result of the qualitative growth of the working class.

The attention of readers is attracted to an analysis in the collection of the social structure of the rural population. In comparison to all-union indicators, the growth rate of urbanization in Estonia has been much higher. In 1970, of the ESSR working population, workers comprised 54.4 percent, kollektiz farmers 28.1 percent and the intelligentsia and employees 17.2 percent. For the USSR, these figures were respectively: 46.1, 39.3 and 14.1 percent. Among vocational groups of the rural population, the biggest influence on the further growth of the social structure under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution is exerted by specialists and machine operators.

It is correctly pointed out in the collection that the forming of cadres of machine operators has been one of the significant factors contributing to a

rapid urbanization and industrialization of Estonian SSR. From a backward agrarian country with a predominantly rural population, Estonia has been transformed into a developed industrial Soviet Socialist Republic. In this connection it should be emphasized that even at the end of the 1950's the level of gross agriculture production had been exceeded in bourgeois Estonia, although the number of persons engaged in this sector had been reduced by more than one half.

In the aforesaid book the rapid growth of the general educational level of the population of the Baltic republics is shown. In terms of the number of persons with higher education among the rural population, Soviet Estonia occupies first place, while among the urban population of all the republics, the level is almost identical. The average level of skill of the scientific intelligentsia of Estonian SSR exceeds the corresponding all-union indicators, with respect to the relative share of doctors of sciences in the total make-up of the scientists, Estonian SSR among union republics stands in fourth place behind Georgian, Azerbaijan and Armenian SSR and of candidates--in second place after Moldavian SSR. Questions of forming and replenishment of the technical intelligentsia of the ESSR are dealt with in separate articles, which undoubtedly will provoke a lively interest in the reader.

The Baltic Soviet republics have utilized in the building of socialism the rich experience accumulated by the other fraternal republics and obtained from them all-round, selfless aid and support. The materials of the collection confirm that the manifold assistance of the peoples of our country and the mutual enrichment of their inner life have served as a solid foundation for the flowering of the fraternal republics. "The indissoluble union of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia established in the USSR, as well as of all workers of physical and mental labor," L.I. Brezhnev wrote in the article "A historical Position on the Way to Communism," "constitutes a most important source and guarantee for further successes in the building of communism."

The great changes that have been taking place in the years of the Soviet power in the social structure of all the union republics are reflected in the new USSR Constitution. It emphasizes that our society is a "society of mature socialist public relations in which, on the basis of a drawing closer of all classes and social strata and of the juridical and actual equality of all nations and nationalities and of their fraternal cooperation, a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--has come into being."

The issued collection occupies a prominent place in ideological struggle. We note that the fascists and anticommunists, trying in every possible way to disprove the superiority of socialism over capitalism, falsely represent the Soviet public order and its social system. Some of them try to depict the domestic conceptions, reject the leading role of the working class and draw attention to fabrications of a so-called "right-wing" opposition, under which they include personnel of the party and of its apparatus and directors of enterprises. Others attempt to prove that in Soviet

of fact there is no difference in the social-class structure of industrialized developed countries regardless of whether they are called socialist or capitalist. Thus the thought is insinuated that the socialist revolution makes no sense, inasmuch as society cannot go outside the traditional existence of class differences and achieve a complete social revolution.

The USSR experience and the achievements of the republics of the Soviet Baltic, clearly and evidentially reject such inventions. On the basis of their political expression, the collection's materials are a ponderable confirmation of the strength and viability of the Soviet socialist system, based as it is on Leninist principles of internationalism and friendship of peoples.

The question of social structure is extraordinarily broad. It impinges literally on all sides of the life of society. It is natural that within the limits of one book it is impossible to trace the entire complexity and many-sidedness of the social movement of the Baltic republics. While the book adequately discloses the process of development and drawing together of classes and social groups in regard to the means of production and character of labor, it offers a very meager presentation of the process of drawing together in the spiritual spheres and in the field of culture and everyday life. The collection would have gained significantly if the authors had devoted more attention to the characterization of the "marginal layer" of intelligentsia workers [rabochiye intelligenti], combining mental and physical labor. This problem deserves to be studied.

Not all the sections of the book have an adequate theoretical backing. Some places in the collection are excessively saturated with statistical data. The book also has other defects. But on the whole they do not reduce its value. It may be said with complete justification that the collection is useful both for instructors of scientific communism and for all those who are interested in the problems of the social structure of developed socialism.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

EFFORTS OF LOCAL IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS DISCUSSED

Franze SOVetskaya Kirgiziya in Russian 24 May 79 p. 2

[Excerpts from article by D. Iarenikov: "Enter Every House"]

[Text] "Hello, I'm your ideological worker. These workers are everywhere both in the village home and in the apartment of an individual or collective micro-region.

Agitators, political instructors, comprise the largest ranks of ideological ideological soldiers, bearing its work to wide sections of the population. In this republic alone about 40,000 communists, young communists and non-party activists fulfill this responsible task. The activists are well-informed about events taking place in the country, the republic, and abroad; they know how their village, city, or region lives, and can carry on easy, casual conversations that do not stray from the pressing question of the other speakers.

The continually operative agitator at the library of the kollektivnyi 2nd Party Congress in the At-Bashi district is carrying on active work with the population, as independent correspondent Zh. Savakhayev informs us. The ayitpunkt is well-equipped; a television has just been installed there. People often drop in to sit and chat a bit or to play chess. Here one will frequently meet the agitators S. Saltakayev, Zh. Salmakayev, K. Isaukeev and their comrades.

One can frequently hear, even from people who participate in ideological work. "Our people are literate, even today has a radio and a television, each family receives from three to five newspapers. "Everyone approves and supports the party's policies. So, one asks, what is there to inform them of? Why convince the convinced?

It's true that the general educational level of the Soviet people is high; at every step we are amazed at their growing self-awareness, of their active approach to life. But this in no way means that the ideological, political, labor and moral upbringing can relax. We still have recidivist individualism and antisocial behavior. To some groups religious prejudice

is strong. Finally there are people who do not entirely except our reality, and they are not passive. They are helped in this by hostile radio broadcasts and other forms of bourgeois propaganda.

It must not be thought that everything is fine in the people's degree of informedness, either, since today life is so packed with various events that it is simply impossible to follow all of them. Here the words of the agitator, lecturer, political instructor play a valuable role in the activity of party organizations for the people's communist education.

The effectiveness of this role will be all the greater as the party organizations show more concern for strengthening the ranks of fighters involved in verbal political agitation and for increasing their mastery. Our readers' letters are full of this idea. Their authors present specific examples.

9354

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REGIONAL

NEW BOOK HIGHLIGHTS HISTORY OF TADZHIK LANGUAGE

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 MAY 79 p. 2

[Review by Sh. Rustamov, Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences of book by M. I. Isayev: "On the languages of the Peoples of the USSR"]

[Text] At the juncture of several of the social sciences (philosophy, history, ethnography, sociology, linguistics) certain very important problems arise which are only beginning to be considered deeply. They include questions of the development of national languages, in answering which this country has made outstanding progress. Suffice it to say that during the years of the cultural revolution some 50 new literary languages were born and became essential tools for raising many previously backward peoples to the height of contemporary culture.

Professor M. I. Isayev's book "The Languages of the Peoples of the USSR" (Moscow, "Nauka," 1978) is among the interesting works devoted to the development of national languages. As the book's editor, P. A. Filin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, justly comments in the foreword, in M. I. Isayev's new book the discussion he began in the earlier books "To Equals" and "Language and Nation", and in numerous articles, is continued. The author used extensive historical and ethnographical, as well as linguistic, material. The reader therefore will find valuable information in this book about the peoples as well as the languages of the Soviet Union.

Among the questions discussed in the first chapter of the book, those of Marxist-Leninist policy and its implementation during the cultural revolution occupy a central place. The author devotes considerable attention to the scientific and practical problems of linguistic development involved in bringing together the socialist nations and in the mutual enrichment of national cultures. The question of bilingualism is the most significant of those discussed in this respect.

The author continually stresses the need to develop and maximize the use of native languages. On the other hand, the book points out the historical necessity for the progressive spread of the Russian language as the language

of inter-nation communication. In so doing, M. I. Isayev, unlike some authors, is not excessive. His discussion does not disparage the role of the native or the common tongue. Bilingualism is without doubt the general direction of linguistic development in our multinational country, given the absolute equality of all peoples and all languages.

One of the book's chapters is devoted to the urgent problem of establishing and strengthening the new historical community of Soviet peoples, and to linguistic development in the USSR. The author demonstrates the role of languages (national and international) in the flowering and bringing together of the nations and their cultures. He presents rich systematic material on the mutual effect of various languages, the creation of an international lexical stock in the languages of the USSR's peoples.

The book contains short but comprehensive reports on each genetic group and each separate people and its language.

Written in a popular style, M. I. Isayev's book draws on specialized research and general works for its basic position and specific material.

The Tadzhik language is discussed in detail in M. I. Isayev's book. The author correctly observes that the Tadzhik language is one of the old written languages of the peoples of this country, and possessed quite a rich terminology even before the revolution. "In the years of Soviet power," the author rightly comments, "a democratization of the language has taken place... The flowering of the literary language, its democratization and orientation toward oral and popular speech has immeasurably increased its significance."

However, the author has not escaped an error in mechanically repeating the belief of certain researchers that Tadzhik as a contemporary literary language was formed at the beginning of this century. It should be noted here that the democratization of the Tadzhik literary language, which has taken place in the years of Soviet power, is a complex historical process, but is not, however, the formation of a new language. The Tadzhik literary language has a thousand-year history, and was formed in the 9th century. In our time the literary languages enriched by dialect and popular speech, already existed, and has become the language of the entire people.

I would like to express the hope that a possible second edition of the book contain a section (if only hand-written) for each language, as was done in the book "130 Equals" by the same author.

The work of M. I. Isayev here being reviewed is exceptional in the clarity and simplicity of its presentation. To the book's merits should be added its high scientific and theoretical level. It is of great value for planning propaganda of the achievements by this country in national linguistic development.

The Soviet experience of solving problems of national languages inspires lively interest abroad. Some want to know how the first socialist government in history was able to solve problems that have been a stumbling block in bourgeois societies. For others this is not merely pure theory, but of concrete practical value. We know that the numerous developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America now face the extremely complex problem of answering the national question. Naturally the gaze of the most progressive leaders and parties turns toward the Soviet Union, where the national question has been solved on the firm basis of the Marxist-Leninist tenet of the complete equality of all peoples and all languages. In this connection the study and analysis of our achievements may be considered a fulfillment by our scholars of their international duty.

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